



**USAID**  
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

# TENURE AND GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE (TGCC)

## SECOND ANNUAL WORK PLAN



MARCH 2014

This publication was produced for review by the United States Agency for International Development. It was prepared by Tetra Tech.

**USAID Contract No: AID-OAA-TO-13-00016**

Cover Photo: Agricultural field in Eastern Province of Zambia where activities will commence in early year 2 of TGCC. Credit: Matt Sommerville

Prepared by: Tetra Tech  
159 Bank Street, Suite 300  
Burlington, VT 05401

Principal Contacts: Matt Sommerville, Chief of Party  
[Matt.Sommerville@tetrattech.com](mailto:Matt.Sommerville@tetrattech.com)  
  
Mark Freudenberger, Senior Technical Advisor/Manager  
[Mark.Freudenberger@tetrattech.com](mailto:Mark.Freudenberger@tetrattech.com)  
  
Melissa Hall, Program Manager  
[Melissa.Hall@tetrattech.com](mailto:Melissa.Hall@tetrattech.com)

# TENURE AND GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE (TGCC)

## SECOND ANNUAL WORK PLAN

MARCH 2014

### **DISCLAIMER**

This report is made possible by the generous support of the American people through the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). The contents of this report are the sole responsibility of its authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of USAID or the United States government.



# TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>TABLE OF CONTENTS</b> .....	<b>i</b>
<b>ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS</b> .....	<b>ii</b>
<b>PREFACE</b> .....	<b>iv</b>
<b>1.0 CROSS-CUTTING OVERVIEW</b> .....	<b>1</b>
TASK ORDER CORE TEAM PERSONNEL.....	1
TASK ORDER MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE, ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES .....	2
GENDER.....	2
MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM & KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT.....	3
TRAINING AND CAPACITY BUILDING – SUSTAINABILITY ANALYSIS.....	3
COMMUNICATIONS – PUBLIC INFORMATION AND AWARENESS .....	4
MONITORING AND EVALUATION .....	4
THIRD PARTY EVALUATIONS .....	4
TASK ORDER PLANNING AND REPORTING.....	5
CORE TASK ORDER ACTIVITIES.....	5
<b>2.0 TASK 1: STRENGTHENING LAND RIGHTS TO SUPPORT ADOPTION OF CLIMATE SMART LAND USE</b> .....	<b>6</b>
2.1 OBJECTIVE/SCOPE.....	6
2.2 ACTIVITIES.....	7
<b>3.0 TASK 2: CLARIFYING LEGAL AND REGULATORY RIGHTS NEEDED FOR ACHIEVING REDD+</b> .....	<b>10</b>
3.1 OBJECTIVE/SCOPE.....	10
3.2 ACTIVITIES.....	11
<b>4.0 TASK 3a: DEVOLVED OWNERSHIP AND GOVERNANCE RIGHTS AND FOREST CONDITION</b> .....	<b>15</b>
4.1 OBJECTIVE/SCOPE.....	15
4.2 ACTIVITIES.....	16
<b>5.0 TASK 3b: DEVOLVED MARINE RESOURCE TENURE RIGHTS, CONSERVATION, AND ADAPTATION</b> .....	<b>17</b>
5.1 OBJECTIVE/SCOPE.....	17
5.2 ACTIVITIES.....	17
<b>6.0 TASK 4: STRENGTHENING WOMEN’S PROPERTY RIGHTS AND REDD+</b> .....	<b>19</b>
6.1 OBJECTIVES/SCOPE.....	19
6.2 ACTIVITIES.....	20
<b>7.0 TASK 5: GRANTS UNDER CONTRACT</b> .....	<b>22</b>
7.1 OBJECTIVE/SCOPE.....	22
7.2 ACTIVITIES.....	22

# ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ANSAB	Asia Network for Sustainable Agriculture and Bioresource
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
BPG	Best Practice Guide
CF	Community Forestry
COP	Chief of Party
COR	Contracting Officer's Representative
CSA	Climate-Smart Agriculture
DATS	Document Approval Tracking System
DCOP	Deputy Chief of Party
dTS	Development and Training Services
EMMP	Environmental Mitigation and Monitoring Plan
ERC	Evaluation, Research, Communication
ERC	Environmental Review Form
ER-PIN	Emission Reductions Program Idea Note
FCPF	Forest Carbon Partnership Facility
FECOFUN	Federation of Community Forestry Users Nepal
Forest-PLUS	Forest-Partnership for Land Use Science
FPIC	Free, Prior, and Informed Consent
GCC	Global Climate Change
GMP	Grants Management Plan
GUC	Grants Under Contract
ICIMOD	International Center for Integrated Mountain Development
ICRAF	World Agroforestry Centre
IEE	Initial Environmental Examination
IFPRI	International Food Policy Research Institute
IQC	Indefinite Quantity Contract
KM	Knowledge Management

LTPR	Land Tenure and Property Rights
LUASC	Land Use Allocation and Scrutiny Committee
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MIS	Management Information System
MOECAF	Ministry of Environmental Conservation and Forestry
MOEF	Ministry of Environment and Forests
MRT	Marine Resource Tenure
MSU	Michigan State University
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NTFP	Non-Timber Forest Product
PES	Payment for Environmental Services
PMP	Performance Monitoring Plan
PRRGP	Property Rights and Resource Governance Program
RDMA	Regional Development Mission Asia
REDD+	Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation plus carbon sequestration from forest enhancement
RFA	Request for Applications
RFP	Request for Proposals
STA/M	Senior Technical Advisor/Manager
STARR	Strengthening Tenure and Resource Rights
STTA	Short-Term Technical Assistance
TGCC	Tenure and Global Climate Change
TO	Task Order
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VGs	Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries, and Forests in the Context of National Food Security
WRI	World Resources Institute



# PREFACE

The Tenure and Global Climate Change (TGCC) task order (TO) is an activity funded by the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) under the Strengthening Tenure and Resource Rights (STARR) Indefinite Quantity Contract (IQC). The aim of the task order is to identify and test models that strengthen resource tenure and property rights as they relate to successful global climate change (GCC) mitigation and adaptation programming.

Climate change impacts and interventions in response to GCC could significantly affect resource tenure, the rights of communities and people, and their livelihoods. In turn, resource tenure and property rights issues may undermine successful implementation of GCC-related initiatives. Interventions that strengthen resource tenure and property rights can help reduce vulnerability and increase the resilience of people, places and livelihoods in the face of GCC impacts. They can also promote resource-use practices that achieve mitigation, adaptation, and development objectives.

The task order consists of four tasks and contains a grants under contract (GUC) mechanism.

1. Pilot tenure interventions that strengthen land rights as an enabling condition for the promotion and adoption of climate smart land use practices.
2. Clarify the legal and regulatory rights to benefits derived from environmental service under REDD+ and other PES incentives.
3. Research studies on tenure, property rights and GCC mitigation and adaptation:
  - a. How does the devolution of ownership and governance of forests improve forest condition and help communities benefit from climate change mitigation programming?
  - b. How does devolution of marine resource tenure rights contribute to biodiversity conservation, sustainable fisheries management, and climate adaptation?
4. Strengthen women's property rights under REDD+.

Using a combination of intensive field project implementation, field work and case studies, local partnerships, literature reviews, participation in international communities of practice, and workshops and conferences, the task order is executed in concert with Tetra Tech's IQC partners. The duration of this task order is five years, commencing in March 2013, and its global focus is coordinated with and through USAID Missions and other international tenure and climate change institutions.

The task order is based in Rosslyn, Virginia, with four full-time staff. It is supervised by USAID's Land Tenure and Property Rights (LTPR) Division.



# I.0 CROSS-CUTTING OVERVIEW

This year 2 work plan will inform the implementation of the TGCC task order implemented by Tetra Tech in service to the STARR IQC and USAID's LTPR Division from April 2014 through March 2015. It is submitted to USAID as a requirement of the TGCC contract.

The report includes a work plan for each of the planned tasks for year 2 of the task order. It also includes a broad methodology for each of these tasks and a quarterly timeline for all activities. Additionally, the work plan includes an overview of a set of cross-cutting themes and activities that affect and support the implementation of each task, as well as assignments of the core task order team.

The year 2 work plan represents the outcome of numerous discussions with the LTPR Division and the COR over several months and reflects significant changes in focus, staffing, and management. The sections below provides an overview of key changes in the project architecture, while subsequent sections describe in more detail activities planned for each quarter of the up-coming year.

## TASK ORDER CORE TEAM PERSONNEL

The core personnel of TGCC include:

- Chief of Party (COP);
- Resource Tenure Specialist;
- Resource Law Specialist; and,
- Program Manager/Grants Manager to transition to the position of Deputy Chief of Party (DCOP) in year 2.

Due to funding constraints in year 1, the position of Operations Manager was eliminated from the task order. Furthermore, given that the full time nature of all positions has changed, and that the COP position and Program Manager position have become part time, TGCC has identified the need to increase the responsibility of the Program Manager to take on additional authority, if and when the COP is not working in the service of TGCC. To this end and recognizing the increased role of logistics and administration in the TGCC task order, we recommend changing the title of the Program Manager to DCOP early in year 2. The part-time COP and DCOP positions provides the flexibility and strategic cost savings to focus on overseas implementation within a tight budget. Given that TGCC implementation occurs primarily overseas, the revised structure will allow the COP and DCOP to monitor technical and administrative implementation of project activities.

The task order is further supported by a task order management support team within the Tetra Tech offices comprising a:

- Senior Technical Advisor/Manager (STA/M); and
- Contracts Manager.

The role of Project Manager will be reduced from the original staffing structure to save costs and streamline activities.

## TASK ORDER MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE, ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The initially proposed TGCC task order management structure of the core team and task team leaders has been amended. Due to budget limitations, the role of TGCC partner organizations taking responsibility for tasks has been eliminated, and instead the core team has taken on these management roles. TGCC subcontractors continue to receive periodic updates on opportunities for engagement, but their day-to-day implementation role will largely be limited to specific engagement opportunities.

A TGCC core team member provides overall supervision, oversight, and quality control to the implementation of each task, and is responsible for task relations internally, as well as with client(s).

The task order's COP retains overall responsibility for the supervision and fiduciary and quality control of the task order and relations with USAID in all aspects of task order's implementation.

The configuration of the task order management structure summarized in the figure below.

**FIGURE I – TGCC CORE TEAM ASSIGNMENTS**

Task	Title	Core Team Leader
1	Strengthen Land Rights to Promote Adoption of Climate-Smart Land Use	COP
2	Legal and Regulatory Rights to Benefits from REDD+ and PES	Resource Law Specialist
3a	Devolved Ownership and Governance Rights and Forest Condition	STA/M
3b	Devolved Marine Resource Tenure Rights and Biodiversity Conservation and Adaptation	Tetra Tech Marine Resources Specialist
4	Strengthening Women's Property Rights and REDD+	Resource Tenure Specialist
5	Grants Under Contract	Program Manager

Each of the task teams engages short-term technical assistance (STTA) and STARR IQC partners in the execution of the task as needed. These are specified in detail in work plans for each task in Year 2.

## GENDER

In addition to USAID's requirements for gender specified in the Gender Equality and Female Empowerment and Evaluation policies, the task order makes provision for addressing gender at four different levels of task order implementation:

- **Gender analysis** – A gender analysis is a prerequisite for the implementation of each task, most particularly Tasks 1 and 4. Both these tasks have a field project implementation element, and a gender analysis is required to direct further project planning, baseline and monitoring, staff capacity building, funding, and implementation.
- **Gender analysis as a part of task research and case studies** – While the other tasks do not contractually require a gender analysis, each task team will ensure that gender is reviewed in the design of analytical criteria, literature reviews, and methodologies for case studies; and the conduct of subsequent activities and sub-activities. This is particularly evident in Task 2 where clarifying rights to benefit will include a gender lens in both the legal support and field analyses.

- **Gender analysis as a part of grants** – The grants management plan makes provisions to examine and address gender as part of grants design, screening and award criteria.
- **Gender reporting** – The task order’s Project Monitoring Plan/Performance Management Plan makes provision to capture gender disaggregated data, as well as more nuanced information collection as regards gender in all tasks.

## MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM & KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT

**TGCC – MIS**- Central to management of a diverse set of tasks, teams, and partners is an effective management information system (MIS). TGCC’s MIS uses a SharePoint platform. A core SharePoint acts as the storage site for TGCC information. Individual task platforms are managed by core team members. Thus the MIS will mirror the task order’s organizational management structure.

TGCC also works approvals through the STARR IQC Document Approval Tracking System (DATS).

**TGCC and the LTPR Portal** – TGCC will take full advantage of USAID’s Land Tenure and Property Rights portal. There are four aspects of this portal that we will use and/or explore:

- Use as a repository for all USAID approved deliverables;
- In concert with the contractor for USAID’s Evaluation, Research, Communication (ERC) task order, contribute to the design and regular updates to the individual STARR IQC task order web page on the portal as a regular source of information to the general public (<http://usaidlandtenure.net/projects/tenure-and-global-climate-change>);
- Explore the opportunities to develop and contribute to appropriate Communities of Practice that can be managed through the Portal and are relevant to themes that are determined with the LTPR Division and ERC contractor; and,
- Support the Portal in managing a host of social networking, educational and training activities and media relevant to each task as requested by the LTPR Division.

## TRAINING AND CAPACITY BUILDING – SUSTAINABILITY ANALYSIS

The TGCC proposal had highlighted a training and capacity building emphasis at four programming levels:

1. A knowledge management (KM) series will be conducted among the core team and task team leads at regular intervals during implementation of the task order. These periodic meetings (six-month intervals) had been suggested to serve three functions:
  - a. To develop and maintain a common nomenclature for tenure and climate change programming, reporting, and product development consistent with the terminology and concepts of USAID Climate Change Development Strategy;
  - b. To capture lessons learned from each of the tasks at regular intervals and to ensure that cross-fertilization occurs between tasks on common tenure and GCC themes, as well as cross-cutting themes (e.g. public information and awareness, host-country Mission relations, MIS, and gender);
  - c. To provide a regular venue for USAID division, bureau, and operating unit partners to participate in the reflection on emerging lessons from task implementation.

2. A formal training and capacity building program that specifically supports implementation of Task 1 and Task 4 – as both have strong field implementation and training components prescribed in their scopes of work;
3. A formal training and capacity building element linked to the selection and award of grants/grantees.
4. As potential contributors to formal training sessions/on-line course delivery/webinars offered through the ERC contractors.

Given limited budget resources, TGCC does not anticipate continuing these training and capacity building efforts in year 2, except as specifically requested and budgeted for by the LTPR Division.

## COMMUNICATIONS – PUBLIC INFORMATION AND AWARENESS

The TO is best served by a communications plan that is supportive of the different target groups addressed under both the core task team and individual tasks. This work plan makes provision for communications that reflect the priorities of the USAID LTPR Division’s communication goals and are tailored to individual tasks within TGCC. TGCC communications have built on individual deliverables to ensure that each has an appropriate outlet to ensure maximum impact. Year 2 communication will focus on creating outlets for the diversity of products developed in year 1. Opportunities to present work will focus on DC-based events, or presentations within countries where the work is being carried out, for example, Burma, Zambia, and potentially Nepal.

## MONITORING AND EVALUATION

The TO has an approved performance monitoring plan (PMP). It provides the task order guidance and addresses the task order’s Results Framework, individual task monitoring and evaluation plans, and individual task performance monitoring indicators. Additionally, the PMP makes provision for M&E management, Data Quality Assessment, and gender nuanced monitoring and reporting.

Quarterly PMP reporting addresses standard USAID indicators and the Results Framework that form our PMP, as well as reporting on custom indicators relevant to each of the tasks. Early in year 2, TGCC will submit a revised PMP to simplify the PMP reporting structure and clarify a few indicators.

## THIRD PARTY EVALUATIONS

The TO includes instructions in its execution of **Tasks 1 and 4** to include an independent evaluation of the impacts of the assistance delivered under these two tasks. We provide the following guidance to assure that the best coordination and collaboration between these tasks and the third-party evaluators are ensured.

The ERC contractor identified for Task 1 has been engaged from the outset of the task, and prior to the implementation of activities in the field. This coordination will help inform the scope, scale, sequencing, and costs associated with baseline and impact evaluation for both parties in Task 1. A third-party evaluator (ERC contractor) may be assigned by the COR to Task 4 for the same reason, however this has yet to be confirmed.

Of equal importance is the purpose of the baseline that informs an eventual ex-post impact evaluation. It is our intention to use baseline survey development and implementation to: 1) inform project implementation; 2) aid in the development of project monitoring and evaluation indicators; and, 3) be the basis for the ex post impact evaluation. Thus, TGCC will be involved in the development of the baseline instruments, development of the pre-testing methodology, sample size, and frameworks. This collaboration will inform a host of ex-post evaluation preparation that includes selection and orientation of field work, field supervisors,

enumerators, data entry and data cleaning, as well as the timing of the baseline exercise. Supervision of this exercise will be critical, as it will impact community, local government, and sub-contractor relations related to both tasks.

Early collaboration on third party evaluation design should be accompanied by an appropriate public information campaign. The campaign(s) should directly relate to the task implementation, and the purpose of “additional” baseline information collection, and the eventual conduct of an ex-post impact evaluation.

## **TASK ORDER PLANNING AND REPORTING**

TGCC task order planning occurs at annual intervals. The annual period of performance for this task order is April – March, and each annual work plan covers four quarters.

Quarterly reporting is required by contract, and is submitted within 15 days of the end of each quarter. The format for quarterly reports is clearly specified in the contract. In addition, each quarterly report will include a success story, an updated project brief, and examples of task order media developed and used in service to the task order’s implementation in the United States and in foreign country contexts.

Additionally, each quarterly report will include updates on the task order’s PMP, results framework, and custom indicators; as well as quarterly updates on the status, administration and performance of grants.

## **CORE TASK ORDER ACTIVITIES**

TGCC had planned for four types of core task order team activities that included: Knowledge Management weeks on a semiannual basis for TGCC task team members to be coordinated with the ERC contractor as necessary; training, with the TGCC team providing regular inputs to training activities hosted by the USAID LTPR Division or other USAID bureaus/sectors or their contractors; participation in communities of practice in DC-based and global discussions around tenure and climate change; and, contributions to other STARR IQC task orders and USAID GCC programming to provide technical service at the request of the COR. In year 2, these activities have largely been curtailed due to limited budget resources.

# 2.0 TASK 1: STRENGTHENING LAND RIGHTS TO SUPPORT ADOPTION OF CLIMATE SMART LAND USE

## 2.1 OBJECTIVE/SCOPE

TGCC engagement under Task 1 focuses on implementing a tenure intervention alongside climate-smart agriculture (CSA) activities to identify the relative importance of secure tenure in promoting the adoption of CSA. Year 1 of TGCC focused on evaluating the initially proposed tenure intervention site in Tanzania, and, once that opportunity was deemed unsuitable, identifying a new site. TGCC identified opportunities in Zambia's Eastern Province based on a scoping trip in December 2013. Year 2 will be associated with launching this opportunity through a local agroforestry partner and a local resource tenure partner. Launching Zambia activities is likely to be a primary focus of TGCC's technical efforts and financial obligations during Year 2. TGCC has issued a request for applications (RFA) for a tenure partner, and a request for proposals (RFP) for an agroforestry partner, and will evaluate responses early in Year 2. As of early May 2014, the proposals have been evaluated and Tetra Tech is in the process of contracting COMACO as the project agroforestry partner, and the Chipata District Land Alliance (CDLA) as the tenure partner. Joint work planning specific to this task, collaboration with impact evaluators, logistical preparations and training of extension agents will be the focus of the first quarter of Year 2. Quarters 2 and 3 of Year 2 (July – December) will see the deployment of activities.

**Development Challenge:** Customary lands in Zambia are under the complete authority of traditional chiefs. Chiefs, along with village headmen, allocate land to and alienate land from their subjects through a range of informal processes that are not documented within any formal or informal system. Over recent years internal and external pressures have been placed on the customary land systems with a Land Law that creates the possibility of chiefs converting land to state land, an increased interest in international investors in accessing land, pockets of land scarcity, and a growing illicit market in land rental (and perhaps even sale of customary land). Land conflicts within communities are ubiquitous based around seasonal boundaries, inheritance, divorce, and changing matrilineal systems. In this case, the lack of documentation of land allocations and decisions weakens individual smallholder farmers. Similarly, the lack of transparency around this land allocation process or in village land practices is a major challenge. In addition to land conflicts, there are basic land management concerns that may limit investment on farms and investment in climate-smart agriculture activities, particularly agroforestry activities, which often require multi-year investment. In particular, there are no rules regarding burning of land or grazing during the dry season, as all land effectively reverts to open access during the dry season. These practices limit the ability for investment in trees on farm.

Note that a more specific work plan for this Task implementation will be developed with implementing partners during May 2014. The proposed interventions include:

- Agroforestry (*Faidherbia albida*, *Gliricidia sepium*, and pigeon pea) extension in both chiefdoms/villages that are receiving tenure interventions and those that are not (treatment/non-treatment areas); and

- Tenure interventions (in a subset of agroforestry extension areas and in non-agroforestry areas) will include:
  - Chiefdom/headmen level interventions to strengthen smallholder rights to land and trees; and that increase transparency of land allocation, administration and decision processes;
  - Village/household level extension through participatory mapping and support for developing customary land certificates.
- Additional background research with local academic partners may take place to understand the role of tenure on historical uptake of agroforestry in Zambia, is proposed under a high cost scenario.

While an ideal research design would involve these interventions across multiple provinces of Zambia in numerous chiefdoms, the activities will be limited to interventions in the Chipata District of the Eastern Province. TGCC anticipates that this work will have five arms.

In chiefdoms (4-5) where land management rules are documented and disseminated at the chief level:

- Agroforestry treatment at village/lead farmer level (in 75 villages);
- Tenure treatment of villages through participating in land mapping and customary land certificates (in 75 villages);
- Agroforestry treatment and tenure treatment of villages participatory land mapping and customary land certificates (in 75 villages);

In chiefdoms where no land management rules are documented.

- Agroforestry treatment at village/lead farmer level (in 50 villages)

It is also expected that a third party impact evaluator will collect additional control data from villages where there are no TGCC interventions.

## 2.2 ACTIVITIES

### Activity 1: Selection of Implementing Partners

As noted in the Task 1 section of this work plan, a portion of the work being proposed in Zambia is anticipated to be implemented by a local organization through a grants mechanism.

#### Q1 (April – June)

Responses to the RFA for tenure activities and RFP for agroforestry activities will be evaluated in mid-April and negotiations with the successful implementers are expected to be completed by the end of April. Negotiations will include consideration of access to existing agroforestry and resource tenure data. The TGCC Program Manager is expected to travel to Zambia to assist the successful grant recipient with the administrative elements of USAID grant management in June. During this quarter, TGCC will also employ a local coordinator to oversee the integration of the land tenure activity and the agroforestry activity. The TGCC COP and Program Manager will both travel to Zambia during this quarter. Implementation will be coordinated with the impact evaluation baseline data collection process. Additional trips may be required to ensure a smooth start-up with clear direction due to the challenges of launching a program remotely.

#### Q2 (July – September) and Q3 (October – December)

TGCC will monitor the early implementation of implementing partners and ensure that they coordinate with USAID as appropriate.



#### **Q4 (January – March)**

During the fourth quarter, TGCC will evaluate the implementation of activities and the scopes of work for Year 3 implementation will be developed.

#### **Activity 2: Work Planning, Supporting Legal and Gender Analyses, Development of Methods, and Training**

While the tenure and agroforestry activities will be implemented by different local partners, the processes that TGCC follows will be broadly parallel.

#### **Q1 (April – June)**

While the RFP and RFA are active, TGCC will commission a legal analysis related to the proposed tenure interventions, particularly around customary land certificates. The results of this legal analysis will be used to inform final tenure interventions, to ensure a sound legal footing for all activities, and to develop a risk monitoring and mitigation plan related to the tenure interventions.

TGCC will also interview and hire a local part-time coordinator for the activities to ensure that activities between the tenure and agroforestry interventions are appropriately coordinated, and that M&E data and reporting are of adequate quality. The coordinator may also provide technical support to the implementers based on his/her capacity.

In May 2014, TGCC will undertake a gender analysis associated with the proposed tenure and agroforestry interventions (as contractually required). This analysis will be integrated into a joint work planning process. TGCC's implementing partners will develop their proposed extension plans and they will begin consolidation of existing training materials in May 2014 to be vetted by the TGCC team and with other stakeholders, including the World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF). Training materials and implementation schedules will be finalized in late May/early June to begin extension services.

Following the gender analysis, TGCC will hold a three-day work planning event in Chipata that brings together the tenure and agroforestry implementers, as well as the TGCC impact evaluators. The work planning will aim to clarify implementation plans, ensure M&E coordination, and carry out basic training of extension agents. Building a common understanding of the impact evaluation element of the intervention and the risk monitoring and mitigation plan will be major foci of the work planning event. Training and field testing methods will be carried out immediately following the work planning.

#### **Q4 (January – March)**

Training in additional extension skills may be carried out during the rainy season if necessary.

#### **Assumptions and Clarifications:**

This ambitious timeline is necessary to ensure that implementation is able to occur over an adequate area and number of communities within Chipata.

#### **Activity 3: Implementation**

#### **Q1 (April – June)**

TGCC will provide access to three international leaders in rural governance, participatory land mapping and customary land administration to support these processes. As soon as the tenure RFA recipient is selected, TGCC will work with the implementer to develop a basic methodology for requesting the engagement of Chiefs in the Chipata District, and for building their understanding of the impact evaluation and random selection process. The tenure recipient will carry out this early chief level engagement for both the tenure and agroforestry interventions. The responses to this effort will be used to randomly select willing chiefs and villages for participation in TGCC activities. During this time TGCC may send its Monitoring and Evaluation

(M&E) Specialist to Zambia to finalize the TGCC indicators associated with the work planning process, as noted above.

Partners may begin field implementation at the end of this quarter. TGCC may also provide international STTA to build capacity of implementing partners, particularly around land certificate formulation and the development of local land registries. This need will be assessed during RFA/RFP evaluation and potentially during work planning. The international STTA will be consistent throughout the life of the intervention. TGCC will also have two in country coordinators (in Chipata and Lusaka) to oversee implementation by the tenure and agroforestry partners.

## **Q2 (July – September) and Q3 (October – December)**

Implementation of activities will occur during these six months leading up to the rainy season.

## **Q4 (January – March)**

Extension services will be provided at a reduced level during the rainy season, due to limited access. Villages with the best accessibility may begin to receive their second year implementation activities during this quarter. M&E gaps may be filled during this time, and additional training will be developed and provided by implementing partners during this quarter.

## **Activity 4: Reporting and M&E**

### **Q1 (April – June)**

Shortly following RFA and RFP awards, TGCC will finalize its approach to mobile data collection with local partners. In the lead up to the work planning meeting, TGCC will procure mobile devices for data collection and develop the data collection platform for both the tenure and agroforestry interventions.

As noted above, TGCC will collaborate with the impact evaluator on baseline survey questions, and questions that can be used to inform TGCC indicators.

### **Q2 (July – September) and Q3 (October – December)**

Quarterly M&E data will be assembled by the field coordinator and feedback provided at more regular intervals, should it be required. Implementers will provide quarterly reports that outline implementation efforts and challenges.

### **Q4 (January – March)**

An annual report by the implementers will be used to inform any amendments to implementation required for the second year of field implementation.

## 3.0 TASK 2: CLARIFYING LEGAL AND REGULATORY RIGHTS NEEDED FOR ACHIEVING REDD+

### 3.1 OBJECTIVE/SCOPE

This task will be implemented in two phases. The expected duration of the task (in its two phases) is three years/36 months. The overall objective of this task is to bring greater clarity for the legal and regulatory rights that need to be in place to allow stakeholders (particularly individuals and communities) to benefit from environmental services under REDD+ and other Payment for Environmental Service (PES) schemes, building on the USAID tenure resources developed under the Property Rights and Resource Governance Program (PRRGP).

The task was designed to focus on the following approach:

- a. Demonstrate how existing tenure regimes, the law, and benefit sharing schemes and guidance allow for identification of benefits and beneficiaries related to specific approaches for achieving REDD+ with local communities;
- b. Undertake rapid assessments in three countries as part of this effort to demonstrate how these variables can be engaged to support REDD+ benefit sharing priorities and emerging efforts;
- c. Provide recommendations to address gaps identified through the assessments, taking into consideration the need for more specificity in the Voluntary Guidelines; and,
- d. Support the development of a process to address policy, legal and regulatory gaps in the context of one target country selected, as a result of the in-country assessments conducted.

The approach of Task 2 has been adjusted in order to address immediate needs and opportunities in Burma that arose during the first year of the project. Building on opportunities to engage in Burma through the development of a National Land Use Policy, TGCC is focusing efforts under this task on supporting development of Burmese land use policies, laws, and regulations that facilitate rights to benefit from ecosystem services and that incentivize sustainable land use management. As such, continued technical support will be provided to the Government of Burma during the second year of the project relating to the ongoing development of the National Land Use Policy and related natural resource management and tenure governance activities. Work in Burma will also facilitate efforts under Task 4 around gender and community forestry and will seek to link Land Use Policy development to the range of forestry working groups already present in Burma. In addition to activities in Burma, the project will carry out rapid assessments as indicated above in 1-2 additional target countries, with Nepal currently being viewed as a likely candidate for these efforts.

## 3.2 ACTIVITIES

The following are activities that will likely take place under Task 2 during year 2. Some activities are entirely contingent on agreements being reached between target country governments, USAID, TGCC, and other concerned stakeholders, as appropriate.

### Activity 1: Benefit Sharing Report

In order to help frame the thinking of all TGCC partners regarding how the project is approaching REDD+ benefit sharing arrangements in relation to natural resources tenure security, TGCC began developing a brief overview of benefit sharing terminology. The purpose of this brief is to provide a quick overview of how some of these terms have been used by various organizations, authors and commentators in order to highlight where there appears to be confusion. After identifying areas where there appears to be confusion or overlap in the use of these terms, a proposed framework for the effective use of these terms is provided that will allow clear boundaries for the TGCC program and others involved in REDD+ activities moving forward. More importantly, this brief attempts to define where tenure governance, tenure security and property rights fall within the spectrum of potential benefits from REDD+. The paper is not intended to be an exhaustive literature review, rather an overview brief that will help to frame the thinking of TGCC in relation to benefit sharing.

During year 1, the initial literature review was conducted and a paper framework was drafted.

#### Q1 (April – June)

Paper should be completed and finalized.

**Assumptions and Clarifications:** It is assumed that this paper is initially intended for TGCC project team and implementation partner review purposes, in order to ensure that everyone is on the same page regarding how the project should focus on benefits from REDD+.

### Activity 2: Burma Land Use Management and Tenure Security Support

Opportunities and needs were identified in Burma to support the Government's efforts to develop a National Land Use Policy. A Land Tenure Advisor was mobilized to Burma in January to provide support to the Land Use Allocation and Scrutiny Committee (LUASC), chaired by the Ministry of Environmental Conservation and Forestry (MOECF), in the development of a National Land Use Policy. This work is ongoing, and could link to other related advisory activities in the country. The work will explicitly build bridges between the emerging Land Use Policy and discussions within government and civil society on the REDD+ legal and regulatory framework. Where possible, TGCC will monitor, coordinate, and support ongoing developments relating to REDD+ in the country, particularly with regard to tenure governance and property rights, effective stakeholder engagement, safeguards, incentives, and benefit sharing arrangements.

This approach will advance tenure security through the National Land Use Policy and will help to move action on payments for environmental services and rights to benefit from natural resources. A Burma specific work plan will be developed associated with a June field visit.

#### Q1 (April – June)

This quarter will focus on continuing the work of the Land Advisor on the development of the National Land Use Policy, and development of a Phase II work plan that will include elements associated with conducting a multi-stakeholder consultation process across the country. TGCC will undertake a scoping trip to look at options to further engage in Burma both to continue current support to the government under Task 2 and to look at implementing Task 4 activities related to women's tenure rights and forestry in-country. The scoping trip will be undertaken by the TGCC Resource Law Specialist and Resource Tenure Specialist in late April/early May, in concert with the USAID LTPR Division.

In addition, TGCC's Resource Law Specialist may be relocated to Burma to take over the role of Land Advisor. The roles and responsibilities are entirely dependent on negotiations between USAID and the Government of Burma.

The following are general concepts that are being considered for ongoing engagement in Burma, which will be explored during a mid-June field visit:

1. Ongoing support to the National Land Use Policy development process may be pursued. This would initially focus on issues such as supporting multi-stakeholder consultations, public outreach and capturing lessons from research initiatives and pilot projects that are already ongoing. Since emphasis has been placed by the Government on the policy being a "living document" that should be updated at least every five years, the capturing of lessons, outreach, and the multi-stakeholder consultation process should be seen as an effort that is continuous, though its intensity may taper off.
2. Once Burma formally adopts a National Land Use Policy, efforts may be made to assist with effective implementation of the policy document, including monitoring the effectiveness of implementation. This will include monitoring related research and support activities from other entities.
3. TGCC may provide technical advice and promote the use of a multi-stakeholder consultative process for other policies and legislation relating to land use management that need to be updated, replaced or drafted (Forestry Policy, Forestry Law, Community Forestry Instructions and Policy, Protected Areas Policy & Law, Mining Law, implementing rules and regulations for the Farmland and VFV Laws, rules and regulations relating to communal titling, rules and regulations relating to contract farming or model contract farming agreements, payment for environmental services rules and regulations, rules and regulations relating to Environmental & Social Impact Assessments, rules and regulations relating to land use planning, etc.).
4. Parallel to the ongoing National Land Use Policy Development process, TGCC may use the existing organizational structures that have been established within the LUASC to begin development of an "umbrella" Land Law, which adopts directions contained within the National Land Use Policy. As with development of other legislation relating to land use management in the country, TGCC will emphasize and promote the use of multi-stakeholder consultative processes.
5. TGCC may promote the use and integration of the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries, and Forests in the Context of National Food Security (VGs).
6. TGCC may monitor, coordinate, and support developments relating to community forestry (CF) in the country, particularly with regard to tenure governance, commercialization (livelihood development opportunities and access to legal markets), and use of effective incentive mechanisms in order to encourage adoption of CF.
7. TGCC may monitor, coordinate, and support developments relating to adoption of climate smart/resilient agricultural practices and their linkages to tenure governance and property rights.
8. TGCC may coordinate closely with other donor and private sector initiatives relating to land use management in Burma in order to build effective synergies (United Nations Agencies, World Bank, Asian Development Bank, Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation, European Union, Japan International Cooperation Agency, Department for International Development, other USAID projects, Green Economy Green Growth Forum, etc.).
9. TGCC may support various research efforts relating to land use management and tenure governance in a climate change context in Burma, which can feed into ongoing Land Use Policy and legislative reform efforts.

10. TGCC may provide assistance relating to Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) integration and chairmanship issues that link to sustainable natural resources management or conflict/dispute resolution issues, including emerging trans-boundary natural resource management issues.
11. TGCC may assist the Government of Burma in coordinating with regional efforts of the USAID/Regional Development Mission Asia (RDMA) that link directly to sustainable natural resource management issues.
12. TGCC Task 2 work will examine opportunities and support efforts for TGCC Task 4 engagements on any of the items listed above.

## **Q2 (July – September), Q3 (October – December), and Q4 (January – March)**

Depends on outcome of the Q1 scoping mission. During this time the potential need for an Environmental Mitigation and Monitoring Plan (EMMP) will be evaluated.

**Assumptions and Clarifications:** The Government of Burma is interested in ongoing technical advice provided by TGCC, and there is interest on the part of Government in implementing a comprehensive multi-stakeholder consultation process for the draft National Land Use Policy.

### **Activity 3: Nepal REDD+ Natural Resource Governance and Benefit Sharing Legal Review and Emission Reduction Program Tenure Assessment**

TGCC has been in discussions with the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) and REDD Cell in Nepal about conducting a REDD+ Tenure Governance and Benefit Sharing Legal Review and assessment of tenure issues within Nepal's upcoming Emission Reduction Project Idea Note (ER-PIN) submission to the FCPF. The FCPF is in the process of selecting five countries to be the first recipients of financing from the Carbon Fund, which is likely to total approximately \$50 million per country. These funds will not support a discrete project-based approach, but rather reflect investments across landscapes through multiple actors. The FCPF and a wide range of national and international stakeholders acknowledge the central importance of resource tenure in a successful REDD+ program, yet have been unable to agree on clear metrics for what level of tenure security is required for a country to be eligible to implement an FCPF Emission Reduction Program. The FCPF Methodological Framework, finalized in December 2013, recognizes the opportunities for tenure to define stakeholders and their resource rights, as well as their procedural rights; tenure can guide the drafting of equitable benefit sharing plans, as well as define rights to transfer emission reduction titles. Under Indicator 28, all countries that wish to implement an Emission Reduction Program must undertake a land and resource tenure assessment in the accounting area that identifies rights holders and resource rights, the legal status of such rights and any ambiguities including, with respect to customary law. The assessment must also identify conflicts or disputes on competing claims or rights within accounting areas, as well as any potential tenure impacts of a proposed emission reduction program.

If this activity is approved, the legal review would likely involve TGCC's Resource Law Specialist, Resource Tenure Specialist and a national legal counterpart. This would be accompanied by a field assessment in the proposed Terai landscape. It is expected that the review would involve two-three visits to the country. It is likely that this work would take place in the first and second quarters of year 2. The work will build directly off of the PRRGP Carbon Rights and Institutional Mechanisms for Benefit Distribution assessments from 2011 and will directly benefit the US Government by testing USAID tools in a specific sub-national context.

## **Q1 (April – June)**

During Q1, TGCC's Resource Law Specialist will develop the timeline and strategy for undertaking this legal assessment, which will be shared with the Nepal REDD+ Cell in April. A visit to Nepal will be carried out during this quarter to start the assessment and contract with a local lawyer to assist in the analysis/process. Later during this quarter the TGCC Resource Tenure Specialist will travel to Nepal to carry out a field

assessment in the Terai, building upon the initial work of the Resource Law Specialist. The review will take place mostly during this quarter, but will be completed early in Q2.

## **Q2 (July – September)**

Upon completion of the Assessment early in Q2, TGCC will develop a lessons learned document from the process to help inform the FCPF of the utility of the methods/approaches that TGCC employs in the development of national or jurisdictional REDD+ plans. The FCPF has underscored the need to share lessons among countries on the implementation of the methodological framework.

**Assumptions and Clarifications:** TGCC has confirmed the interest of the FCPF in supporting this process and will continue to coordinate the implementation with the World Bank representative in Nepal.

## **Activity 4: Central America Sustainable Landscapes and Tenure Assessment**

TGCC will complete the Central America Assessment early in year 2 and will coordinate with the Central America regional mission and implementing partners to share the lessons of the assessment more broadly. Discussions on this assessment began in July 2013, with the newly awarded USAID Central America Regional Climate Change Project (RCCP) requesting support on resource tenure issues as they pertain to the launching of forest carbon and adaptation activities. The program, implemented by CATIE and numerous other national, regional, and international NGOs, requested that TGCC undertake an analysis of potential stakeholders, the role of resource rights laws and programs to incentivize populations under REDD+, and the current state and clarity around carbon rights, in Guatemala, Panama, Honduras and Nicaragua. In early 2014, consultants developed legal analyses and travelled to Guatemala, Panama and Honduras to undertake national and site level assessments. Site level assessments were not well advanced because the RCCP had yet to clarify where its activities will focus. Additionally, the RCCP had not finalized its agreements with the Government of Nicaragua and as a result, this site visit could not take place. TGCC has completed draft assessments for each country, and will engage in translation and finalization of these analyses in early year 2. The analyses will inform the continued implementation of the RCCP and have been welcomed by government counterparts who are still coming to terms with REDD+ implementation.

## **Q1 (April – June)**

The draft versions of the assessments will be translated between English and Spanish early this quarter and will be finalized at the same time.

**Assumptions and Clarifications:** One of the countries within the Assessment has not completed an agreement with the regional program (Nicaragua) and as a result a country visit was not possible during the initially planned time frame. The consultant has agreed to complete a desk draft of the study, but if and as Nicaragua accepts the regional program, the consultant may finalize the report, upon further discussion with USAID. Early in quarter 1 TGCC will host a call with USAID Central America and RCCP to agree on the finalization of this work.



# 4.0 TASK 3A: DEVOLVED OWNERSHIP AND GOVERNANCE RIGHTS AND FOREST CONDITION

## 4.1 OBJECTIVE/SCOPE

TGCC engagement under Task 3a consists of a review and synthesis of the empirical evidence between devolution of rights and responsibilities to forest resources and the achievement of biophysical forest management objectives. In year 1, a research team led by Michigan State University (MSU) carried out an in-depth literature review and subsequent summary white paper on the linkages between devolved land tenure and the achievement of forest management objectives, and specifically, “forest condition.” TGCC supported a workshop on the relationship between resource tenure and forest condition on December 19, 2013 to review with 15 peers the central findings of the literature review.

The literature review concluded that a small number of studies show an empirical association between forest-tenure devolution and improved forest condition robust enough to suggest a cause-effect relationship, the cumulative quality and quantity of evidence is insufficient to draw definitive broader conclusions on causality. More often than not, findings broadly appear to support the normative argument that devolved and secure tenure rights given to communities are associated with positive forest-condition and governance outcomes. Tenure devolution itself is insufficient on its own to improve forest condition. Even though much more research is needed to strengthen the evidence, investing in building effective institutions and ensuring security of tenure regardless of tenure type are likely to produce dividends in forest governance and condition.

The TGCC workshop identified several short, medium, and long term options to further the analytical agenda summarized in the white paper. As the draft white paper notes, there is a “vital need for international donor investment in additional robust research that incorporates innovative methodologies and new and old data to enhance the quality and quantity of empirical evidence linking forest tenure devolution and forest condition for policy guidance and praxis.” While TGCC may not have the means to finance the primary recommendation – a multi-year research process in two to three comparative sites in Africa, Asia, and Latin America at a cost of \$300,000-\$500,000 per site – other less costly recommendations may be more appropriate at this juncture in the project, for example the development of a best practices guide to build on the white paper and guide future research on forest condition and tenure, or a small grants program to support organizations that have undertaken strong forest condition research to return to original field sites for a long-term comparative analysis. Two lower cost activities are proposed below for the Year 2 work plan, with TGCC focusing on sharing the white paper and literature review through appropriate forums. TGCC will wait for input from USAID before pursuing additional activities. In the interim TGCC will focus on distributing the white paper and literature review.

## 4.2 ACTIVITIES

### Activity 1: Communication and Outreach around White Paper

The TGCC team will focus its efforts under Task 3a on disseminating the white paper and literature review through the USAID LTPR Portal, but also push out the results of this literature review through a blog discussion. The TGCC team will encourage ERC to incorporate key findings from this assessment into their LTPR short course. MSU and TGCC will revise the white paper for anticipated presentation at the 2015 World Bank Land and Poverty Conference to provoke decision-makers to address the need to support the research agenda developed for this task. The Task 3a coordinator will continue to communicate with the MSU team who are committed to advancing this research agenda through revising the white paper and literature review at their initiative for publication in peer-reviewed journals. MSU is also exploring how to raise funds from other donors to support long-term monitoring of forest condition in relation to tenure devolution in selected sites as spelled out in the white paper.

# 5.0 TASK 3B: DEVOLVED MARINE RESOURCE TENURE RIGHTS, CONSERVATION, AND ADAPTATION

## 5.1 OBJECTIVE/SCOPE

The Marine Resource Tenure (MRT) task is supporting desktop research to review the state of knowledge on marine tenure and governance regimes. The overarching research question explores the conditions under which community-scale marine resource tenure and governance regimes contribute to sustainable fisheries, biodiversity conservation, and climate change adaptation. The results of this research will provide programming guidance to USAID Mission staff and to international and regional organizations, such as donors and nongovernmental organizations involved with the development and implementation of systems to establish and strengthen marine resource tenure. The second year is focused on communicating the results of this study to a broader audience including selected USAID Missions.

## 5.2 ACTIVITIES

### Activity 1: Prepare Case Studies on Marine Resource Tenure and Governance

An initial literature review was conducted to identify issues and research questions to include in an analytical framework. Over 600 peer-reviewed journal articles, reports, and other relevant documents on marine resource tenure have been compiled, reviewed, and managed as an EndNote Library. The draft analytical framework was developed to guide the literature review and analysis and reviewed by USAID. The analytical framework included a generic conceptual model to guide in-depth literature review and analysis and to develop situation analyses as case studies for several countries. Comments on the draft analytical framework were provided by members of the MRT Working Group and incorporated. A draft desktop research study report will be completed in March. The report will be sent to technical reviewers as well as USAID for comment and input.

#### Q1 (April – June)

Comments from technical reviewers will be incorporated into a final report in May.

#### Assumptions and Clarifications:

Comments from USAID and technical reviewers are received by April 18.

### Activity 2: Develop Primer on Marine Resource Tenure and Governance

A draft outline of the primer has been developed and sent to USAID for review.

#### Q1 (April – June)

The concept and outline of the primer will be reviewed and finalized in discussions with USAID.

## **Q2 (July – September)**

A draft primer will be prepared.

## **Q3 (October – December)**

A final primer will be completed following review and comment from USAID.

### **Activity 3: Development of a Community of Practice on Marine Resource Tenure and Governance**

A MRT Experts' Virtual Round Table was organized and held on December 19, 2013 to gain insights on the MRT systems from three countries (Kenya, Mexico, and Chile) and provide inputs on the desktop research study framework and conceptual model. The Round Table concept paper including an agenda and focus questions was developed and reviewed by USAID. Three consultants with directly relevant research experience were identified, contracted, and provided with guidance for the development of their presentations. Conference calls were held with USAID staff and the consultants to prepare for the Round Table. A paper was submitted and accepted to the annual World Bank Land and Poverty Conference and was presented in March.

## **Q1 (April – June)**

No activities scheduled.

## **Q2 (July – September)**

The 2nd World Small-Scale Fisheries Congress will be held in Merida, Mexico, 21-25 September 2014. The congress is a trans-disciplinary forum for anyone interested in small-scale fisheries to participate in an interactive discussion about the future of the world's small-scale fisheries.

The Congress' main theme is "Options and Opportunities for Small-Scale Fisheries," with the following sub-themes: economic viability; livelihoods and wellbeing; ecosystem stewardship; rights and access; food security and food sovereignty; governance and governability; and, assessment and monitoring.

TGCC proposes to organize a session on marine resource tenure and governance to communicate the results of the work conducted under Task 3b and highlight research work in countries where USAID is working. Abstracts and session proposals were submitted at the end of Q4 of the first year of TGCC.

## **Q3 (October – December)**

A 2nd MRT Experts' Virtual Round Table will be organized focusing on the Southeast Asia-Pacific region. As with the 1st Round Table, we will identify and contract two to three consultants with expertise in the region to prepare and present case studies. We will reach out to USAID Missions in the region to help design and participate in the Round Table.

# 6.0 TASK 4: STRENGTHENING WOMEN'S PROPERTY RIGHTS AND REDD+

## 6.1 OBJECTIVES/SCOPE

TGCC's Task 4 consists of two inter-related and complementary sets of activities. The first is to design a 3.5-year intervention in a community forestry REDD+ project that strengthens women's voices and tenure rights as well as gender equity. The second is to develop a set of analyses that take stock of specific dimensions of the literature and project experience on gender, forest tenure, and community-based forestry management with the aim of developing a foundation upon which an innovative package of field REDD+ interventions can be carried out. This work has been done together with Landesa and Development and Training Services (dTS) as partners in Task 4.

In terms of the analytical work, two publications have been prepared. The first issue brief aimed to establish a gendered forest tenure framework for understanding how community-based sustainable forest management for REDD+ needs to attend to gender-differentiated needs, management approaches, as well as goals. This issue brief was based on a longer literature review, and is ready for USAID review. It was reviewed by a group of nine experts on community forestry, forest tenure, and gender/land rights in a conference call in November 2013. The purpose of a second issue brief is take a closer look at the literature on gender, participation, and community forestry in order to distill its key lessons as well as identify the challenges that need to be addressed going forward. This has been carried out through a) clarifying what we have learned so far about the impacts of improving women's participation in community forestry governance for gendered tenure rights and responsibilities, and b) engaging with the broader critique of promoting participation within community-based natural resources management in order to guide the design of more effective interventions. This will be ready for individual review by a group of experts on gender and forestry by mid April 2014.

Together with this analytical work, a network of experts has been developed on gender and forestry to help guide the design of a package of interventions in a REDD+ community forestry project. In December 2013, TGCC carried out a scoping trip to India and Nepal to examine the possibilities of carrying out a 3.5 year intervention to promote women's rights and gender equity. In India, the Forest-Partnership for Land Use Science (Forest-PLUS) project's Himachal Pradesh site was selected as a potential site, and in Nepal, the Community Forestry Trust Fund run by International Center for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD)/ Federation of Community Forestry Users Nepal (FECOFUN)/ Asia Network for Sustainable Agriculture and Bioresource (ANSAB) was selected. Between these, Nepal was chosen as the better option because there was greater availability of baseline data on villages as well as impacts of the first three years of REDD+ work. A work plan was prepared in January 2014. At the same time, Forest-PLUS is interested in technical assistance from TGCC to develop their gender-related interventions in Himachal Pradesh.

Given the increase focus on Burma by TGCC, opportunities to develop a field pilot on gender and community forestry will be developed on a June/July 2014 scoping trip to Burma. Any subsequent intervention would also be linked to Task 2 policy work.

## 6.2 ACTIVITIES

### Activity 1: Field intervention to strengthen women's rights and gender equity within REDD+ / community forestry project

Burma is currently preparing its REDD+ Readiness Plans and has not identified any pilot sites to date. Burma's Readiness Roadmap (July 2013) explicitly affirms the importance of gender and ethnic minority inclusiveness in the design and implementation of its initiatives and identifies some key organizations working to promote such inclusiveness. An optimistic opportunity exists to promote gender equity within community forestry as it now enters into its second phase. An assessment of the first phase (1995 to 2010) indicates the importance of addressing gender and pro-poor aspects of community forestry going forward. So far, little has been done to understand the gender dimensions of community forestry among existing user groups. Such learning (as a first step) will facilitate the design of interventions appropriate to the agricultural/forest and institutional context within Burma's rural villages, such that REDD+ pilots will be able to build on such model experiences.

Status of gender mainstreaming within forest sector: There is, at present, some initial recognition of the importance of gender inclusiveness within REDD+. More generally, with the community forestry work, there is a consensus that gender (as well pro-poor) interventions will form an important component of the second phase of community forestry now beginning. In general, the status of women within Burma is generally considered to be better than in neighboring Asian countries (but varies a lot given the ethnic diversity). There will be considerable variation in gendered engagement in forestry (within customary communal tenure systems as well as community forestry) among the different ethnic groups which need to be documented. There are some NGOs which focus on gender and land tenure in uplands areas. RECOFTC has begun to carry out awareness raising workshops on gender issues for REDD+ in Burma both in Yangon and in select regions.

TGCC proposed intervention and theory of change: Although community forestry has been established through the 1995 Community Forestry Instructions, the complex and expensive process to obtain the community forestry certificate means that tenure rights to establish community forestry have been difficult to obtain. The issue at the top of the community forestry agenda in Burma today is both the simplifying these processes as well as establishing community forestry through statutory law (rather than a regulation). This is necessary in order to effectively protect community rights to use state forestlands against appropriation of these lands by the private sector for oil palm or rubber plantations. The Myanmar Forum on People and Forests held in Feb 2014 proposed the creation of a Joint Community Forest Action Plan which included strengthening the legal framework to support clear tenure (by revising regulations so communities can benefit from their tenure rights), establishing community forestry demonstration sites, improving livelihoods of community forestry users, and supporting the Community Forestry National Working Group.

A TGCC package of interventions could support such a plan by working on both policy/law dimensions as well as tenure-related institutional programs. This would include ensuring that the new Community Forestry Law addressed gender inclusiveness issues. In addition, based on an assessment of gender dimensions of community forestry within existing groups, a program that built awareness of the importance of promoting gender-equitable forestry access, use and management rights among the leaders as well as the community would form a platform through which women could be empowered to become effective participants within the user group governance institution. If the governance system became gender equitable, and if women members of such institutions were empowered to promote gender equity, then women as well as men would be able to collaboratively secure their forest needs for household and income generation in a durable fashion. Such tenure-related work would involve collaborative approaches with organizations working on community forestry to support specific gender components.

Assessment: Burma offers a chance to influence the development of gender mainstreaming within the forest sector at both policy and community forestry user group levels at an early stage through learning and sharing of national/regional experience, facilitation of interventions designed to address the limitations of first phase

work at both the national policy level, as well within pilots, and to support women's leadership for peace and security through better forms of land-based governance and tenure systems promoting food security and rural livelihoods. The lessons can be shared within GIZ's developing platform on South-South learning of REDD+, which includes Burma.

### **Q1 (April-June)**

A scoping visit to Burma will occur in June to assess what knowledge on gender and forestry exists among key governmental, non-governmental organizations (NGO), and donor organizations, as well as which possible pilot projects would benefit from an add-on component on gender and community forestry. This time would be used to develop a work plan for a package of interventions.

### **Q2 (July-September)**

In-country implementation would begin with an inception workshop, and a subsequent consultation with gender and forestry experts on a specific design of project interventions in Burma or Nepal. This period could be used to establish an office, administration, and personnel related to a project. As project implementation is confirmed TGCC will coordinate with USAID to identify whether an impact evaluation will be pursued. Regardless, TGCC will collect rigorous M&E data to allow strong analysis of project impact.

### **Q3 (October-December)**

Begin site-level interventions in pilot site.

### **Activity 2: Communication and Outreach around Issue Briefs**

The TGCC team will disseminate the issues briefs and Literature Review through the USAID LTPR Portal as well as through blogs that cover gender and community forestry themes, both within field intervention country as well as internationally. In addition, ERC will be encouraged to include the findings from the publications in their LTPR short course materials. The findings from these publications will also be submitted as a paper at the 2015 World Bank Land and Poverty Conference in order to develop a discussion about what further knowledge products are needed to further the work on gender and community forestry in productive directions. Where appropriate, the national level publications may be revised into peer reviewed journal papers so that they enter into both research and policy circles.



# 7.0 TASK 5: GRANTS UNDER CONTRACT

## 7.1 OBJECTIVE/SCOPE

The TGCC contract establishes a grants under contract (GUC) program to support organizations working to strengthen land tenure and property rights in the context of global climate change, with particular emphasis on supporting objectives and activities under Tasks 1 through 4. TGCC's grants are targeted at building the capacity of local organizations to provide training, advocacy, and public information and awareness campaigns on issues related to resource tenure. As activities progress under other TGCC tasks, the team continues to look for opportunities to engage with local organizations through the use of grants.

## 7.2 ACTIVITIES

In year 2, TGCC anticipates awarding at least one grant – possibly more as opportunities and funding allow. In the award and implementation of any grants, TGCC will follow the policies and procedures laid out in the Grants Management Plan (GMP) which was submitted and approved in Year 1.

### Activity 1: Grant for Tenure Activities in Zambia

As noted in the Task 1 section of this work plan, a portion of the work being proposed in Zambia is anticipated to be implemented by a local organization through a grants mechanism. An RFA for this work was released in March 2014.

#### Q1 (April – June)

Once the deadline for responses to the RFA has passed in mid-April, all applications received will be evaluated by a Review and Evaluation Committee. When the evaluation is completed, an awardee will be selected and the TGCC team will carry out the necessary pre-award processes (pre-award survey, negotiation of terms, etc.).

Upon completion of the pre-award survey and negotiation, TGCC will request COR approval for the grant. The work anticipated to be done under the grant in Zambia (“identify and implement activities that increase the perception of tenure security among target households. This may include documentation of household property arrangements and/or negotiated agreement of longer-term rights to resources within target villages”) was noted in the TGCC contract’s Initial Environmental Review (IEE) as a categorical exclusion as the activity is not expected to have significant environmental effects; thus, it is TGCC’s understanding that it will not be necessary to complete the Environmental Mitigation and Monitoring Plan (EMMP) for this activity. However, an Environmental Review Form (ERF) will be completed and kept on file, as is standard for all sub-grants.

Following approval of the grant and selected grantee by the COR, TGCC will sign the grant agreement and move into implementation. This may entail travel to the field by the Program Manager to work directly with the selected grantee to build capacity to administer the grant.

#### Q2 (July – September) and Q3 (October – December)

The grantee will provide quarterly updates on progress, which will be incorporated into TGCC quarterly reports, as well as regular financial reporting.

#### **Q4 (January – March)**

Three months prior to the end of the initial one-year grant period, TGCC will notify the grantee of appropriate close-out activities to be undertaken. At that time, the grantee may submit a written request for cost extension. Should such a request be submitted, the TGCC team will then discuss with USAID whether it is in the best interest of the project and its objectives to grant an extension for an additional year of implementation.

#### **Possible Activities**

TGCC continues to look for other opportunities to use grants to work with local organizations under other tasks. Depending on the results of the Task 2 scoping trip in Burma described above, it is possible that grants will be recommended as part of a suite of options for moving work forward. A grant to a local organization engaged with the consultation process surrounding a draft land policy may be an efficient, cost-effective way to continue to support the process, while also helping to strengthen local capacity. It would additionally align with the goals of USAID FORWARD.

Should this opportunity or another opportunity come to fruition, TGCC would follow the same process for grant award as outlined above for the grant to be given in Zambia.



**U.S. Agency for International Development**

1300 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW

Washington, D.C. 20523

Tel: (202) 712-0000

Fax: (202) 216-3524

**[www.usaid.gov](http://www.usaid.gov)**